## **WU TING FANG TALKS**

NEW CHINESE MINISTER CHATS WITH FRANK CARPENTER.

CHANGES GOING ON IN CHINA.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW RAILROADS AND FACTORIES.

Why Reform Cannot Go Faster-Chinese and Japanese Compared-Black Sheep Among American Missionaries-Chinese Inventors.

Washington, May 15,-The effect of Li Hung Chang's trip around the world is seen every day in the new foreign pol-icy which has been adopted by the Chi-nese emperor since La's return home. A ceneral change is taking place in the dip-omatic circle, and new ministers are being sent to the leading courts of Christendom. First, it was announced that Lo Feng Luh as to be minister to Great Britain. A week or so ago a commission was ordered to go to England to represent the emperor at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, and within the past few days a new Chind within the past few days a new Chiese minister has arrived in Washington. The striking peculiarity of the new appointments is that the men chosen are lose who are up to date in foreign affairs. To Feng Luh was educated in London. I make the studied law there. He has spent ome time in Germany, and he speaks the onglish and German languages almost as uently as the Chinese. When I met him in Tien Tain a year or so ago he quoted thakespears in his conversations with mend gave me his opinions of Huxley and farwin. He was then secretary of the navy

Egypt was the center of Western learning. Your nation was in its prime when the Greeks were the great people of the Mediterranean. You have existed while Rome rose and fell, and even to-day the Chinese are intellectually and physically strong. What is to be the future? Will our civilization pass away and that of the Chinese will live?"

still live?"

The bright light went out of the Chinese minister's eyes, his face became sober, and, after a moment's thought, he said:

"Who can tell? The Chinese may last. They are a people of wonderful rice strength, and it remains to be seen whether they will be swallowed up or changed by the new civilization. As for me, I look for great changes. We have preserved our institutions and customs throughout the past because we have been walled in, as it were, from the rest of the world. At the west we had the high plateau of Asia to keep out invaders, and on the east there was the sea. We had little communication with the outside world, and their customs and ideas did not affect us. Now the doors are thrown open, and the new elements which are coming in may make great changes. We may lose something of our individuality, but we shall probably hold our own." The bright light went out of the Chinese

The New Movement in China. "But, your excellency, is China now real-ly open to the world":
"Yes," was the reply.
"Can you notice any material changes going on?"

a mask so," replied his excellency, "but i must remember that our country is y large. We have an enormous number people, and it takes time to move such at masses. An attempt to change were very large. We have an enormous number of people, and it takes time to move such great masses. An attempt to change matters quickly would be very likely to create a revolution. You will understand the danger when I tell you that there are tens of millions of Chinese who have never seen a foreigner, and who know practically nothing about foreign matters. The only way to make changes in China is by education. It is by this means that China may be led to adopt modern methods. Such education is not a matter of days, but of years, I believe the time will come when our people will select from your civilization the best things in it, and will add them to those which we how have. The bad elements of our civilization will be eliminated, and it may be that the new civilization, the Chirese civilization of the future, will be better than anything which exists to-day."

"How about the building of railroads in China, your excellency?"

"We are numbing right ahead along such "We are pushing right ahead along such



WU TING FANG.

The New Chinese Minister.

I met the new Chinese minister to this country last night, and had an hour's chat with him about himself and other things. He also speaks English fluently. He told me that he was a member of the English bar. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and after that returned to China and practiced at Hong Kong. It was at this time that Li Hung Chang, who keeps his eyes out for the brightest young men who know anything about foreign affairs, discovered him and later on called him to the service of the emperor, and it is largely through Li Hung Chang, he is, I judge, a man of 45 years of age. He has pronounced Chinese States. The new minister's name is Wu Ting Fang. He is, I judge, a man of 45 years of age. He has pronounced Chinese even brighter than those of Li Hung Chang, he is seldom at loss for a word, and is a man of ideas and actions. The door of his room at the Arlington hotel was opened for me by his little son, a bright eyed Chinese boy of about 9 years, who was dressed in a long red gown reaching to his feet and a little black skull cap, which fitted well down over his head, crowning features as sober as those of the sphinx. When the minister came in he took my hand in American fashion, and then turned and drew on a plum colored sack over his long silk gown, as he asked me to be seated.

A Few Questions a la Li Hung Chang. His excellency. The door of manufacturing in China, did they not the capital by rail. "When we well shall be to the capital by rail. "It will go to the very gates of the city, The distance is from ended that the Peking road end, your excellency." It will go to the very gates of the city, The distance is from ended that the line to he very gates of the course from one to three days, according to route, whether by river or by land.

"How about other railroads."

"How about the beaple to go from the bid states. The new minister to the samplation. This is well built, and the trains run regularly."

"How about the beaple to go from the bid states. The new minister

A Few Questions a la Li Hung Chang. His excellency opened the conversation himself by asking a number of personal questions. He picked up my card and read the names of the several newspapers printed at the corner.

"Ah," said he, "I see that you write for many papers. Do they all pay you for your letters? You must make a great deal of money."

many papers. Do they all pay you for your letters? You must make a great dea of money."

I modestly replied "that I was able to live." Whereupon he very politely asked me a number of other questions about newspaper work in the United States, and especially as to the profits which are to be derived therefrom. After a few such questions I saw that I was the man being interviewed rather than the interviewer, and I adopted the plan that I used in my interviews with Li Hung Chang of tacking a question on the end of each of my answers, and in this way was able to turn the conversation to Chinese matters. Among other things I asked the minister if he had passed the literary examinations at Peking. "No," replied his excellency, "I have not. I have, of course, spent years in Chinese studies, but a large part of my time has been devoted to English and to foreign branches. I was born in Canton, and I went to London and spent some years there. I see you have the idea that the only way of getting into office in China is through the literary examinations. This is though the literary examinations are made in that way, but when a high official, such, for instance, as Li Hung Chang, sees a person whom he thinks will be valuable to the government he calls him into his service. He can give him a place without such examination. It is the desire of the emperor to get the ablest men he can to do the work, and it was in this way that I became an official."

The Chinese as Inventors.

"There is little doubt of that." The Japanese are very quick to grasp at new things. The Chinese suminister. "They are new things. The Chinese suminister. The Japanese are very quick to grasp at new things. The Japanese are very quick to grasp at new things. The Japanese are very quick to grasp at new things. The Japanese are very duck to grasp at new things. The Japanese are very duck to grasp at new things. The Japanese are reord quick to grasp at new things. The Japanese are reful about going into anything they due to graspella the man bette grand sur

The Chinese Civil Service.

'How about those literary examinations, ur excellency? Are they fair, or is there t a great deal of fraud connected with your excellency. Are they tall, or is there not a great dead of fraud connected with them?"

"I suppose there is fraud in all things," replied the minister, "but I think that our examinations for office are just about as fair as such examinations anywhere all over the world. It is almost impossible for a student to cheat his way through. You see a man has to go through a number of different tests before he can become a high official. First there are examinations in the district near the home of the student. Here the boys from all parts of the district meet. They answer questions write poems and essays. The test is so rigid that out of perhaps 2.000 students not more than twenty will pass. This examination is not for office. Those who pass it, however, have the right to enter the examinations for the second degree. These are held once every three years, and there are thousands who compete in them. The examiners are noted scholars, and those who pass have the right to go into the great examinations at Peking. If they pass there they have a good chance of receiving an official appointment. It is a great bonor to have all the examinations as very few of the thousands who enter are able to do so."

Will China Last?

As the minister thus referred to this educational system of China, which has been in use for hundreds of years, I thought of the enormous number of people which he represented, comprising about one-fourth of all the world. I thought of the age of the Chinese and their civilization, and suld: "I have often wondered, your excellency, what one of you educated Chinese think of us and our prospects, Your nation is gray haired beside those of the West, You were a people in the days when

China, and was the chief assistant of lines," was the reply. "The road from Tien ince Li Hung Chang in foreign matters.

The New Chinese Minister.

The new Chinese minister to this easilore to the capital by rail."

"Where will the Peking road end, your very law view and had an hours chart chart."

deal of manufacturing in China, did they not?"

"Yes, I know they did," replied his excellency, Wu Ting Fang. "They investigated the situation and made many plans, but so far they have not carried them out. I do not know what they will do in the future."

"But, your excellency, do you think the Japanese could do much in China? I have always thought the Chinese superior to the Janapese in business ability."

"There is little doubt of that," replied the Chinese minister. "The Japanese are very quick to grasp at new things. The Chinese are careful about going into anything they do not understand. Still they are very determined and sure. They are reliable and safe, and such progress as they make will be permanent."

The Chinese as Inventors.

"I have often wondered, your excellency," said I, "whether this great Chinese brain which invented gunpowder, printing, the mariner's compass and other things, may not turn back to invention again. The bringing in of our ideas and civilization may stimulate it, and it may produce many new things."

"That may be so," was the reply. "Some of your scientific men who have lived in China say that our people are great imitators, that we can copy anything, but that we do not invent or originate. Now that may be so, but I doubt it. The trouble with us to-duy is that we have no incentive to inventions as you have here in America. We have no copyright laws and no patent laws. If a man writes a book he does not want to publish it, for any printer near by can get out an edition and compete with him. If a man has an idea for a labor saving device, he keeps it 'o himself or perhaps makes only one or two machines. If he tried to sell the machines other men would copy them, and he would have no protection. If we had patent laws i think the Chinese would display their former inventive power. I don't see why not."

"How could such laws be secured?" I asked.

"Very casily," replied the minister. "Any

ked. Very easily," replied the minister. "Any Very easily, replied the minister. "Any of our great statesmen might suggest or memorialize the emperor. If it seemed good to him he would put out a decree establishing a patent law, and the law would be enforced."

serve them. We have instances of such things in our history. You are now talk ing here of your vehicles which go without horses and other such inventions. Now, it is a fact well known to every Chinese genhorses and other such inventions. Now, it is a fact well known to every Chinese gentleman that one of our grest generals of the past, who lived during the latter Han dynasty, about 220 A. D., invented wooden horses and buffaloes to be used for military purposes. The horses were worked by means of machinery placed in their insides, and they moved rapidly over the earth, carrying men on their backs. They were used in battle, and it was by means of them that this general conquered the enemy. Every Chinese boy knows of that invention, but the details of it have been lost and never rediscovered. I have no doubt that we have invented many other things which have met with a like fatt."

At this moment one of the Chinese secretaries called upon the minister and our interview closed. Upon leaving the minister gave me his latest photograph, writing at my request his autograph in English and Chinese upon its face. The photograph was made by a Chinese photographer in Shanghai, and is as good as any of the photographs which are made in America.

PHILOSOPHY OF PIPES.

Mysterious Way of Disappearing and Their Probable Fate.

the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

What memories are awakened by the sight of an old pipe! How many careless days whiled away with its companionship, how many nights made less lonely by its subtle fumes of forgetfulness! Jerome K. Jerome once dedicated a book to his "oldest and strongest pipe." That book made him famous. As the poem announced, the pipe was his faithful ally during the winter in which he composed the work. When the manuscript was given to the printer it is said to have still smelled strong of to-bacco.

bacco.

The praises of the briar pipe have never

it is said to have still smelled strong of tobacco.

The praises of the briar pipe have never
been sufficiently sounded. It has never
received the place which it merits. It is
that "nasty old pipe" when alluded to by
sisters of the owners: the pet abomination
of mothers and wives. Any pipe smoker
will say that it is always hard to find his
pipe in the house. His cigars peacefully
repose undisturbed in the package behind
the clock and his cigarettes are secure in
the pecket of his coat. The smoker's familly regrets that the head of the household
uses these latter pernicious agents of destruction but accepts them as evils which
cannot be avoided.

But with a pipe the case is different. In
the opinion of females of all ages war
upon it is legitimate. It is a monster which
invades the home, destroying, corrupting
and carrying away that which is most
highly prized. Nor can it be attacked
openly, but must be approached by stealth.
So it is that the war on a man's pipe is
made when he is at business during the
day and the briar itself is doxing quietly
in preparation for the evening's smudge.
When it is finally driven from its ramparts
on the delicately embroidered piano cover
and captured, capital punishment or banishment inevitably follows. This, too, without a jury trial or a single man to make
a plea in its defense.

Verily, the trials of a pipe are many.
Yet it should not be so. A well seasoned
briar pipe is entitled to consideration at
the hands of any woman on earth, and, if
necessary for its protection, suitable laws
should be enacted. Still, like woman suffrage, revolt against the "new journalism"
and numberless other great question which
are agitating the public mind, it is something which must be left to education to
put the briar or the meerschaum pipe on
its proper footing. As it is impossible to
legislate a price into commodities in opposition to the ironciad laws of supply and
demand, so it is useless to try and inculcate love of a tobacco pipe in the feminine
breast by force. It is on

breast by force. It is one of the purposes of this article to start an agitation of this matter.

To begin with, a briar (which now is the recognized leader in pipedom) should not be new. This statement is ludicrously paradoxical, but the English language is such that the paradox must go. A man who is "breaking in" a new pipe is a sufferer and should be pitied. In the morning his throat resembles a rag carpet and his tongue smarts and burns as if he had tasted a spoonful of sulphuric acid. But after the process is completed and the new pipe becomes fairly scasoned the jarring cares of the world are nothing to him. Then it is that the true superiority of a pipe over clears and claracters is manifest. Bah! The tobacco in a cigaretter runs out from the mouth end. The paper is made from the rags of an Italian's bandanna and chock full of microbes.

A lighted cigarette emits a sickening odor. Clears are a notch higher, perhaps. Yet a cigar breaks if carried in the vest pocket the unlighted end is always in a mess, and if it once goes out only prize fighters out of training have the moral courage to relight.

A briar pipe is free from all these imperfections. If it does happen to go out there is none of that burnt pancake taste when the firs is rekinded that appertains to even a clear Havana weed. There is a clean look about a handsome amber mouth piece which is wanting in all other devices for nicotine absorption. A lighted pipe can be laid down anywhere and does no harm. The finest fancy table covering the arm of the richest chair is not damaged in the slightest degree. But a cigar or cigarette is a constant menace to the delicate fabrics which adorn the modern the modern which have been an of the richest chair is not damaged in the slightest degree. But a cigar or cigarette is a constant menace to the delicate fabrics which adorn the modern.

TRUSTY INDIAN POLICE.

IN THIS CAPACITY THE RED MAN IS AN EFFICIENT SERVANT.

As a Soldier He Rebels Against Discipline, but He Is Vigilant and Incorruptible as a Guardian of the Pence.

Lo, the poor Indian, has been tried and found wanting. His fighting disposition and his indifference to what would be termed discemfort and privation by white men gave the United States government grounds to believe that the Indian would make a good soldier, and several companies were organized and stationed at frontier posts. The experiment has proved a failure, and the war department has issued an order for the disbandment of the company now stationed at Fort Siil, O. T., on May II. This end was foreseen by many people who had studied the Indian character and who were convinced that he would break down under the restrictions and restraint of military discipline. The Indian warrior ceased to be a terror when he washed the war paint off his face and changed his fantastic costume for Uncle Sam's matter-of-fact army blue. As an Indian warrior he was his own master, to a great extent, having time at his disposal for sports and rest; and the orders to stand round, keep himself tidy, to do police duty and the like were carried out with reluctance and with a decided aversion. Even the strictly military duties, the manual of arms, mounting guard and drilling, were obnoxious to him after the novelty had worn off, and there was a spirit of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Indian organization which precluded progress and made the men unreliable.

organization which precluded progress and made the men unreliable.

The Indians, while they paid a certain deference to their chiefs and superiors, were always free to do as they pleased in most things, and men who had stood well with their fellows felt that they were being humiliated when compelled to arise or go to bed at prescribed times, and that they were being persecuted when their failure to obey orders brought them to the guardhouse.



CHIEF GALL, POLICE JUDGE STAND ING ROCK AGENCY, S. D.

the arm of the richest chair is not damaged in the slightest degree. But a cigar or cigarette is a constant menace to the delicate fabrics which adorn the modern house, and hoies bored with their flery ends into costly volumes are known to have been a contributing cause to at least one housekeeper's suicide.

Other points of superiority of the briar pipe over anything else smokable might be mentioned, but it is not the writer's in-



RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

As to congress and its acts.
Where's the mind that right gleana
What the Constitution means?
Yet by us the thing was done—
Me and Thomas Jefferson.

tention to exhaust the subject. To be

nation. He attracted attention wherever tention to exhaust the subject. To be truthful, no more thoughts come to him. And with good reason, for the room has cleared so that it is possible to see the opposite wall, and his pipe has been out fully ten minutes.

A Jeffersonian.

Only two men really knew What this country ought to do; Reached the very bottom facts As to congress and its acts. Where's the mind that right gleans What the Constitution means? Yet by us the thing was done—

Troud of the Authority He Holds.

Proud of the Authority He Holds.

What the Constitution means? Yet by us the thing was deneMe and Thomas Jefferson.

I am willing to agree
Most men want their country free;
Here's the question in each mind:
"How much freedom, and what kind?"
"Tis a matter of such doubt only two have found it out, Only two have found it out, Only two the key have wonMe and Thomas Jefferson.

Many people vow I'm wrong;
To be doubted by the throng Is the price that genius pays For the world's maturer praise, I am told they'd disagree With him as they do with me, "Tis the same old race we've runMe and Thomas Jefferson.

—Washington Star,

What Else Could She Do?

"I was surprised to hear that Penelope had broken her emgagement. I thought she was determined to stick to him in spite of the opposition of her father."

"She was, but the idlot wrote her some poetry, as he called it. And he rhymed her name with 'let us then elope." That settled him."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

These men were of the higher or official class of the Indian police, but the privates are conscientious and diligent in the disease of their duties, and perfectly trust-worthy and reliable. The Indian who becomes a member of the police feels proud of his little authority, and does not hesitate to arrest his best friend. The officers werthy and reliable. The Indian who becomes a member of the police feels proud of his little fear as to the loyalty of their indian police that some of the most described that some of the most described that the same duties to perform as any other private in that branch of the service, although he has deeds to his credit which would entitle him to great consideration at the hands of his fellow warriors. He is the man who, according to decent the manner; and he killed and scalped also Drs, Halzinger and Balerano. He has been a member of the police force for a byear, and has given perfectly trust-worthy and reliable. The Indian police that some of the most described that the private in that branch of the service, although the has deeds to his credit which would entitle h

Indian police there are also Indian justices who occupy similar places to that which was held by Gall. There the Indians who are guilty of any misdemeanor are brought by the police, and there justice is administered. Theft, horse stealing, drunkenness and all other offenses are tried there, and those who are found guilty are sentenced to confinement in the lockup for various lengths of time, to work on public property or to saw wood. Court is held on ration day, about twice every month, and at such times the men who have been arrested by the Indian police are brought up for trial and are allowed to defend themselves before the judges pronounce sentence upon them. A man who was present at Standing Rock when John Grass was holding court there gave the following as an illustration of the legal proceeding in the unique court: The Red Man as a Judge.

The Red Man as a Judge.

An Indian had caused the arrest of another for stealing his wife, and the two appeared before the dusky judge. The accused man confessed that he had stolen or acquired the wife of the plaintiff, but made the counter charge that the accuser also had stolen the woman a year before. The judge, after hearing all the testimony, said that they were both guilty, and sentenced them each to cut ten cords of wood. They went about the work reluctantly and in a hangdog manner, and, although they worked only a few feet apart, they never exchanged a word, and made very little progress with the work. The time approached for the assembling of the Indians to receive their rations, and for fear that their fellows might see them in disgrace the culprits hurried with the labor set out for them, and finished it before the braves arrived.

Cases of drunkenness among the Indians

Cases of drunkenness among the Indians are handled with great severity. The indian justice makes it his duty to discover the person from whom the indian received the liquor, and aids the authorities in his prosecution. He also inflicts a punishment of imprisonment on the Indian who was found intoxicated. Some travelers in the Indian country bave had occasion since the establishment of the Indian police to note its working to their own discomfort. According to the law, no man hus a right to travel in Indian reservations unless he has a permit from the interior department or one of its sub-departments, and if an Indian policeman should find on the reservation a traveler who was not properly armed with a permit he would be likely to take him to the nearest headquarters, even if that were fifty or sixty miles away. As long as a man went peaceably, he was perfectly safe in the hands of his indian guide, but neither bribe nor threat would induce the policeman to allow his white erisoner to escape. When Sitting Bull was killed in 1890 the Indian police showed that they would work as diligently against Indian foes, if required to do so, as against those whom they consider their natural enemies. Cases of drunkenness among the Indians

SOCIETIES IN GIRLS' COLLEGES, Lots of Them, but They Are Chiefly

Associated With Work.

Associated With Work.

The first thing a college boy asks a college girl about her college is. "Do you have any societies there?" In the average women's college to has reference to the Greek letter seret societies. In oceducational institutions the women have their Greek letter seret societies. In oceducational institutions the women have their Greek letter fraternities. In other women's colleges there are lots and lots of societies, chiefly literary. At Smith, for example, first in prominence come the two literary societies—the only Greek letter societies in college—the Alpha and the Phi Kappa Psi. The Alpha is the older, the Phi Kappa being a necessary outgrowth as the college increased in size. They are both very exclusive, the limit of their membership being fifty, and to say that a girl belongs to one of these is to say that she is brilliant or popular. All the literary "prods"—in college parlance—are members of one or the other. In order that the girls may be chosen for them with some discretion, no girl is taken in until after the Christmas vacation of her second year. The societies alternate in having the first choice of the sophomores, because, of course, there are always a certain few particularity to be desired as members. The Phi Kappa had the first choice this year.

Although the society meetings always take place on Saturday evenings, the elections are never known publicly until Monday morning, and then great is the excitement. A group of the members of the society come to a house to bring the note of invitation to join. Their approach is heralded, and, as it is quite readily surmised who is to be invited, all the girls in the house rush to the room of the happy individual to bear the announcement and overwhelm her with congratulations.

After the literary societies at Smith may be mentioned the scientific societies, on much the same plan, only that the distinction conferred by membership in one of them is not so great as that of the literary societies. There are two of them, the "Colloquinna," fo The first thing a college boy asks a col-

form the various seminars. These seminars are really clubs managed by various members of the faculty for special work in their department. Thus there is a botany siminar, a zoology seminar, a literature seminar for seniors, a history club, a social science club, a philosophical society. Membership in these clubs is determined by invitation of the members of the faculty conducting them. Sometimes only the shining lights in a study are invited, sometimes all interested in the subject.

The college boy would be likely to think the college girls' societies nothing but work under another name: but not all of them work all the time. Every once in a while the literary societies have an open meeting to which they invite their friends, and which is addressed by some interesting prominent person on a literary subject. The Biological has followed their lead with scientific lectures.

Then there are societies purely for amusement, as, for instance, the Gymnasium and Field Association, which has charge of athletics, tennis, rowing, etc. There is a walking club and, when there is any snow, a snowsheeing club. A host of small clubs exist among the girls just groups of friends who meet at certain intervals for social purposes. Under this head might come the clubs of girls from the same city or state, as the Chicago, St. Louis and Maine clubs.

Of course there are the usual musical organizations of a college—give, banjo and mandolin clubs. There are about fifty girls belonging to the three. They are not allowed to go about giving concerts, except occasionally at the end of a term, when some alumna in a not too distant city throws open her home to them. The proceeds always go for some college interest, generally the library fund.

The religious societies are very much alive and active. All the students are supposed to belong to the "Smith College Association of Christian Workers," of which the missionary society is a branch. The Needlework Guild and College Settlement Association of course have branches in the college.

Finally,

Association of course have branches in the college.

Finally, it may be noted that a sort of imitation fraternity was started last year, Several girls rented a house, secured a chaperon, and, living together, called themselves the Delta Sigma Club. Outside members were taken in, so that the whole plan of it is quite similam to a boys' fraternity, and proves so delightful that it may establish a precedent.

Giving the Devil His Due,

From the New York Journal.
Wiley-"I want your service on a delicate Lawyer Sharp—"I will do the best I can

Lawyer Sharp—"I will do the best I can for you."

Wiley—"The fact is, Mr. Sharp. I have been running an account for some time without striking a balance. I fear I shall be overcharged, but I would find it hard to prove the fact. What I want to know is if there is any way to avoid payment when it comes to a settlement."

Sharp—"Is the total a large one?"

Wiley—"It is really quite a sum, I fear."

Sharp—"Well, unless you can prove the overcharge or bring in and set up a counterclaim of some kind, your only sure way will be to put all of your property in your wife's name."

Wiley—"That had occurred to me; but do you think that you can draw up a transfer in such a way that it will be impossible to set it aside?"

Sharp—"Perfectly certain of it."

Wiley—"Then I wish you would do it at once, but what will you charge for doing it?"

Sharp—"Oh, a mere trifle—say \$10."

Wiley—"Very kind of you; let's proceed."

once; but what will you charge for doing it?"
Sharp-"Oh, a mere trifle-say \$19."
Wiley-"Very kind of you; let's proceed."
Sharp (after writing steadily for an hour)
—"There you are. Sign that paper, and I
defy any of your creditors to touch you."
Wiley (signing)—"Will it need another
winess?"
Sharp (applying notarial seal)—"Not in
this state. (Hands Wiley the document and
pockets a ten dollar bill.) Ah, by the way,
Wiley who is your creditor?"
Wiley (pocketing the deed and edging to
the door)—"I didn't like to mention it befere, but-er-it was your account I referred to."

A Linear Death.

Herr Oil—"Have you heard dot dog of mine ate a tape measure un'it died?"
Herr Kut—"I suppose he died py inches, nicht, var?"
"Aber nit; he vent oudt in der alley und die py der yard."—Columbia Speculator. Chollie's Discernment.

"I do believe that English valet of Chol-lie's has not the slightest sense of humor."
"Of course, he hasn't; That is how he holds his job."—Indianspolis Journal.

LIGHT IS THROWN

BY RECENT BABYLONIAN DISCOVERIES

## UPON THE BIBLE.

Though Certain Time Honored Theories Are Upset, the Results of These Researches Are of Great Value -What We Want Is the Truth.

George H. Hepworth, in New York Herald.

I have before me a magnificent copy of the Bible from a Philadelphia publishing firm. As an addendum to the text is a very control of the property of the Bible from a Philadelphia publishing firm. As an addendum to the text is a very control of the property of Pennsylvania, and is an expert on the subject of antiquities.

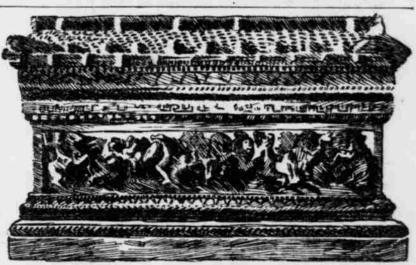
The matter thus introduced renders the volume exceedingly valuable to Hiblead scholars, for Dr. Hilprecht has spent many years in the study of cunciform inscriptions. He has been actively engaged in the work of excavation among buried cities, and has achieved signal success in his labors. He returns to his task, I hear, some time this week.

He brought to America a vast number of tablets, inscribed with cunciform or arrow headed characters, which have a direct bearing on the civilization of days so far hack in history that even the story of the Garden of Eden seems to be a comparatively modern incident, if we accept the bearing on the civilization of days so from the facilities and the work is a prejudice or scholarship may determine, but the date of the occurrences which are related therein is thrown back, or perhaps it would be better to say in violently hurled back, several thousands of years.

We must not forget, however, that the text of the Bible to research such as we enjoy were unknown.

Admirable Work.

The University of Pennsylvania has done admirable work, of which every American should be proud. It has engaged experts



sties the are e.de-de-dready accomplished results. Who have set themselves to the task of uncarthing the treasures of the buried cities of the East, a task appalling in extent, but grand in its aiready accomplished results. The enterprise has been supported by some wealthy and generous citizons of Philadelphia, and for a half score of years these specialists, with a large force of laborers. have delved and dug amid and in spite of every conceivable obstacle. The climate has been against them, the heat being at times ardent enough to suggest cremation, and sand storms have suddenly risen like squalls on the ocean, half filling the excavations be also malarin to be guarded against and treacherous Arabs to be watched, who were ready to pounce on them and kill for the sake of plunder. It required pluck and perseverance to persist in a work which tested the mettle of a Layard beyond the point of patience.

But our American explorers, Dr. Peters and Professor Hilprecht, with Mr. I. H. Haynes in charge of the excavations, have pushed their way to a large degree of success and secured treasures which are valuable in a thousand ways, not the least of which is in throwing a strong and convices and secured treasures which are valuable in a thousand ways, not the least of which is in throwing a strong and convices and secured treasures which are valuated in the Old Testament. More than 36,60 tablets, fac-similes of some of which a botany literature.

may be found in these columns, have been recovered, containing information concerning kings and dynasties, and cities and batties, and religious and social usages so far away that the eye grows weary with looking.

That civilization is very much older than it has been popular to suppose can no longer be doubted. The four thousand and fourth year before Christ, which our fathers looked upon as the limit of antiquity, will have to be erased and a number at least its double will have to be substituted. The tablets which have come from the ancient Nippur show a state of society at the time when that city flourished which could only be the result of ages of evolution. The race makes slow progress from barbarism to the magnificence and luxury of municipal life, and when, therefore, we fix the date when it had reached its high-

NEW HOME OF THE COUNTRY CLUB, TO BE FINISHED JULY 4.



The new house of the Country Club, it is expected, will be ready by July 4. It will be located on the site of the old building which was recently burned, and will be built on the old foundation walls. The principal part of the ground floor will be occupied by a large lounging room, 200 feet, with large stationary uphoistered seats, a rustic fireplace about ten feet wide, and stairs to the second floor. There will also be on the first floor a billiard room, with two tables, with large seats for spectators along the wall, and a large fireplace similar to that in the lounging room. The billiard room will be 19x5 feet. A dining room, 21x25, on the first floor will have immediate connection with the sitting room. The kitchen and serving room of sufficient capacity for club patronage adjoin. These three rooms will be finished in dark wood, with upright posts with plaster panels between, and heavy beam celling. The sitting and din-

The College Bred Negro.

From Harper's Weekly.

A paper called Dixle, which is published in Atlanta, Ga., says that 20,000 negroes have been graduated, at a cost of 1800,000,000, from the colleges for negroes which are supported by Northern money in the South. It also says that there are many thrifty, prosperous negroes everywhere in the South who are doing well; but it declares that very few of these 30,000 college graduates are to be found among them. It says the college graduates find it very hard to make a living, because in trade and in professions for which higher education might be supposed to fit them they have to contend with race prejudice and to compete with educated white people. It finds that they do not succeed (except in rare cases) as lawyers or doctors, and it thinks it would be "an unspeakable boom" for the Southern negroes if the money that supports colleges for them were devoted to the establishment of industrial training schools in which they might learn to work to advantage at industries in which they would have a fair chance.

Dixie may be prejudiced, and very possibly it underrates the good that the colleges do, but it speaks very positively, and assumes to know whereof it speaks, and its opinious seem, on the face of them, to be pretty sensible. To it negroes for professions in which they will surely be

greatly handicapped by their color may be excusable on grounds of sentiment, but it certainly seems to lack practical justification. There are excellent chances for colored men in this country, but they are not as yet to be found in the army or ravy, and only to a very limited extent in the professions of law and medicine.